February 9, 1927

E. W. Woolard. Modern meteorology.

February 23, 1927

**C. G. Rossby.* Atmospheric turbulence: some recent results and their practical applicability.

March 9, 1927

W. R. Stevens. The equatorial front.

March 23, 1927

**J. E. Ives.* Studies of daylight.

April 6, 1927

**E. Sydenstricker.* Weather and respiratory diseases.

April 20, 1927

**M. B. Waite.* Relation of weather to plant diseases.

May 4, 1927

E. B. Calvert. Proposed changes in the system of collecting and distributing observations.

May 18, 1927

**T. B. Rice.* Relations of climate and weather to soils.

WEATHER IN THE AMERICAS AS AFFECTING TRADE

[Cable reviews to Commerce Reports]

British Guiana, May 24.—The heavy seasonal rains will have a beneficial effect on coming crops, and help to maintain transportation on the rivers, which is the primary means of communication with the interior mining regions.

Uruguay—Montevideo, May 25.—The drought which prevailed in the interior was relieved by recent rains, but reports fail to indicate that the precipitation was general.

Trinidad, May 26.—Heavy rains in April proved favorable to the cacao crop but retarded sugar production.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, APRIL, 1927

By J. BUSTOS NAVARRETE, Director

[Observatorio del Salto, Santiago, Chile]

The region of Chile receiving rain during April extended from Concepcion to Magellanes.

The most important anticyclonic centers were the following: That of the 1st–3d bringing generally fair weather and moderate temperatures; that of the 13th–19th forming in the region of Chiloe and immediately moving toward the Atlantic coast and northern Argentina accompanied in Chile by fine, dry weather with severe cold −21° F. (−6° C.) at Lonquimay; and that of the 19th–25th remaining stationary in the region of Llanquihue and Chiloe and giving rise to fair weather and cold wave conditions.

There were four important cyclonic depressions. From the 4th to the 6th a storm crossed the extreme south, bringing strong winds and rain over the entire region south of Concepcion; the maximum rainfall in 24 hours was 1.38 inches (35 mm.) at Valldívia. The depression of the 12th caused light rain in Chiloe. The depression of the 18th–19th was accompanied by rain as far north as Valdivia, where the amount was 0.75 inch (19 mm.) and that of the 28th–30th brought strong north winds and rain still farther north to Concepcion, the maximum 24-hour amount at this time being 1.85 inches (47 mm.) at Puerto Montt.

The paths of these depressions lay between latitudes 45° and 55° south, crossing the southern part of the continent.—*Transl. W. W. R.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR BRAZIL, APRIL, 1927

By J. DE SAMPAIO FERRAZ, Director

[The Meteorological Office, Rio de Janeiro]

Secondary circulation was still more active than in the previous month. Six anticyclones crossed the southern part of the continent by the usual tracks. Depressions of the high latitudes were remarkably frequent, especially in the first week. The fourth HIGH brought fresh winds to the coast. The fifth area of high pressure, after a stop of a couple of days in the extreme south, followed an east-northeastern direction, causing high winds in its passage to the Atlantic and the first accentuated drop of temperature of the season.

Rainfall was generally well above normal in the north and central and scarce in the southern section of the country.

Rio's weather was dry, fine, and warm, with pressure above normal. On the 24th were felt high winds from the west.

Weather, excepting restricted local cases of adversities, some of them owing to irregular distribution of rainfall, either in excess or otherwise, was in a general way favorable to crops. Vegetables in the south suffered through lack of precipitations.